HEADQUARTERS OPEN FIREPLACES,

despotic one on Hawaiians and foreigners alike by the sole exercise of semi-barbaric and despotic will; and to depend on the aborigines to support it against nearly all the civilization on the islands. That is the sort of thing which has most frequently caused revolutions throughout the time of history.

"Our good President in his wide range of censure omits all expression of hostility to this despotism, and confines his indignation to the civilized men who refused to submit to it, and especially to his own fellow countrymen who were guilty of the crime of desiring to reunite themselves to our own happier land. When it is remembered that the mass of aboriginal Hawaiians have less fitness to govern than our colored ans have less fitness to govern than our colored population had at the close of our Civil War, does it surprise anybody that the intelligent white population refused to subject themselves and their interests in the islands to a government combined of despotism and ignorance?

"In this was the real and justifiable cause of the revolution which awakened the sympathy of European as well as American residents. The promise of the Queen to withhold her intended action was not to be trusted. A conseience which allowed the intended forswearing of the old constitution could not be trusted to keep an unswern promise, inspired by temporary fright when the attitude of the white population was reported to her. If the President were unprejudiced, this part of the story would have been recounted and appreciated.

"So also he takes the position that the landing

REAL CAUSE OF THE REVOLUTION.

unprejudiced, this part of the story would have been recounted and appreciated.

"So also he takes the position that the landing of the small force of marines at the request of Minister Stevens was under international law an act of war. The President errs in this statement unless he further proves that it was an intended demonstration of hostility to the actual Government. This nowhere appears. They had no such authority from their Government. They had no such instructions from their officers. They had no such advice from the Minister. It is an unquestioned slander to say that they expected to use their arms for any purpose beyond the protection of Americans and American property at Honoiniu, and possibly under the rourtesy practised between nations to extend that protection also to Europeans in danger. A crisis was impending and known to be imminent on the day of their landing. Nobody knew when the actual situation would be changed by some individual or organized folly into one of bloodshed.

"The President states in his message that Mr. Stevens, being asked by the Revolutionists not to land the marines on that day, refused to postpone their landing for a single hour. The impartial reader sees in this the proof that our Minister was acting only up to his sense of duty to give protection to our National interests in an emergency which might be precipitated by either side at any moment. The message insists that it was evidence of conspirácy with the very people whose request for delay he peremptorily refused.

IT WILL GRIEVE PATRIOTIC SENSE.

IT WILL GRIEVE PATRIOTIC SENSE.

"Such disembarkations of force on islands and

coasts where native governments are weak and weakly organized have been often repeated and are not held to be violations of international law or even evidence of hostile intent. But I have said more than I desired. The message will grieve the patriotic sense of all true Americans. It is a deliberate argument to convict the United States of treachery and dishonor in its foreign relations. Even if there were better grounds for it, such arguments should be left to its enemies, not its friends. I hope the whole subject will soon be buried from the sight of an offended country. Our Government has now absolutely no jurisdiction of Hawaii. It cannot acquire it except by treaty with the actual Government, or by war. It cannot continue long in Mr. Willis the role of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. He must either honestly become a representative of the United States to the recognized Government of Hawaii, or to its deposed Queen. His dual life must be ended for the honor of American diplomacy. He seems to have been instructed to do systematically law or even-evidence of hostile intent. But I

ditions, confession of desire to besmirch the last Administration and admissions of diplomatic Imbecility, is a most impotent argument in de-

Administration and admissions of diplomatic imbecility, is a most impotent argument in defence of a bad cause. Making faces at the lant Administration and calling Minister Stevens bad names will not call the attention of Americans from the lamentable fact that the present Administration is endeavoring to supplant the existing Government, the stepping-stone of a republic, either by a separate autonomy or by annexation to this, by a monarchy with a dissolute Queen as a monarch. She cannot be replaced upon the throne save by force. The logical conclusion from the message just received, following in the line of Secretary Greshlam's letter and the annual message of the President, is that this Government will apply the needed force.

"The most marvelous statement of this extraordinary document is that this forcible restoration of the deposed Queen by the present Chief Executive, using the armed forces of the United States to accomplish his purpose, now depends upon the question whether the Queen, when she is restored to absolute power, will deal with clemency with the officers of the Provisional Government. The pitiful admission is made that the Queen will not agree to a general amnesty to those who deposed her. She thirsts for vengeance, and the President says a check has come to his plans because of her bloodthirstiness. If it is right and justice for us to restore her to her throne, what right have we to impose conditions and deprive her in advance of the restoration of her rights of sovereignty? If we are to make her again a Queen, let her be every inch a Queen. The American public is tired of this opera bouffe performance. It is about time for the ringing down of the curtain. Seabrooke's "Isle of Champagne" is a respectable first-class power by the side of that which Secretary Gresham is seeking to rehabilitate."

DISCUSSION SMOTHERED IN THE HOUSE. MR. CLEVELAND'S PARTY ASSOCIATES REFUSE

TO GO INTO THE MERITS OF THE CASE. Washington, Dec. 13.-The bitter feeling aroused in the House yesterday had scarcely subsided when the body was called to order this morning, mediately after the reading of yesterday's journal Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) made an attempt to bring up the Urgent Deficiency bill, but his motion to that effect was drowned in the storm of appeals for recognition which came from both Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced his reso-

lution, which was printed this morning, relative to the Hawaiian revolution, and calling for the ap-pointment of a special committee of seven to investigate the matter. Dingley (Rep., Me.) asked sarcastically

whether the gentleman from New-York proposed to investigate a matter which had occurred over A year ago and overlook more recent affairs. Mr. Cockran replied decisively that that was exctly what the gentleman from New-York proposed

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) had been demandin ognition for some time, and when the Speaker

substitute resolution to offer as an amendment to Mr. Breckinridge raised the point of order that Mr. Cockran's resolution should be referred to the Committee on Rules, as it provided for the ap-pointment of a special committee.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and lead from the rules to support his decision. Mr. Boutelle again secured recognition, and of-fered his substitute resolution, which was read. (It has also been printed, and is in general condemna-tion of the Administration policy).

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ay.) immediately made Heed's Pills cure Constipation by the point of order that the resolution was not a taltic action of the alimentary canal.

ceive immediate consideration.

Mr. Breckinridge made the further point that whether privileged or not the resolution should go to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Dingley asked, sotto voce, whether they (the

Republicans) were to understand that nothing was privileged unless it was presented by the other MR. BOUTELLE'S CONTENTION

Mr. Boutelle contended for the privileged nature of his resolution, and said that the usage and rules of the House provide for the immediate consideration of such privileged questions. The resolution introduced by him involved a question of the very highest privilege that could be submitted to the House. It was not a question of personal privilege it was a question of the privileges of the House of Representatives as a co-ordinate branch of the Government of the United States. It set forth th fact, or the allegation, that the functions and prerogatives of the House have been invaded by the executive branch of this Government, and h held that, excepting alone a resolution for impeach ment of the President, no question could come be fore this House of higher privilege than the rese lution which he had presented. He continued:

"The documents read at the desk yesterday, o their face and without resorting to any straine construction, show that there has been precipitated under the instructions now in the possession of th Minister of the United States to that country, we nay become complicated, or may have already b taken such action as to make war with that cour try. From all we know the armed forces of the United States may be to-day arrayed against a United States may be to-day arrayed against a friendly country, with which the people of this country overwhelmingly sympathize. While that man's public instructions were to present to the President of the Provisional Government the assurance of the good will and sympathy of the people and Government of the United States, we find that he has secret instructions to report to—whom? To the Queen. The President of the United States insists on recognizing the deposed Queen."

A POINT OF ORDER RAISED. Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) made the point of order that the gentleman was not confining himself to the privileged question.

The Speaker sustained the point; and Mr. Boutelle The Speaker sustained the point; and Mr. Boutelle promised to keep within the limits of the rule of the House. He then continued his remarks, and said that it was the duty of the United States, at the earliest possible moment, to disavow the situation in which it was placed, and which was calculated to bring it into disrepute and contempt with other countries. And for the House of Representatives to fail to exercise its prerogatives, to fail to insist upon its rights and dignities as a co-ordinate branch of the Government would bring upon the legislative department of the United States the contempt of the people. "I care not," said Mr. Boutelle, "from whom this usurpation emanates. I care not whether it was organized by a renegade Republican or a Democratic usurper." (Applause on Republican or a Democratic usurper." (Applause on Republican side.)

The Speaker again called the attention of Mr. Boutelle to the necessity of keeping within the bounds of a privilexed question. "Whether the gentleman is keeping within the rules must be left largely to the good sense of the House," said the Speaker, "and if the House does not keep up the dignity of the House, it is very difficult for the chair to do so."

Mr. Boutelle again promised that he would endeavor to be circumspect. He then asked the Speaker whether a resolution of impeachment would be a privilexed question.

The Speaker said that it would, and then continued: "The chair is not entirely clear on the subject but will hold with the gentleman from Maine as to the privilege of his resolution, and, as suggested by the gentleman from Kentucky (Goodnight), will refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs."

Mr. Boutelle replied in a tone of disappointment: promised to keep within the limits of the rule of

night), will refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs."

Mr. Boutelle repiled in a tone of disappointment: "I rose to a question of the highest privilege, and the question is referred to a committee. In the history of this House there are reported instances where resolutions of this kind have been presented and have been immediately acted on by the House, its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs will result in its being smothered."

The Speaker-Although a question may be privileged, yet if there is an express rule of the House, which declares that it must be referred to one of the committees of the House, the chair is of the pinion that it must go to that committee. This is a subject dealing with the foreign affairs of the Government, and must go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

oreign Affairs.

Mr. Routelle continued to contend for the im
Mr. Routelle consideration of his resolution. He objecte
is committal, on the plea that "its reference will
extroy the very object of the resolution."

what Mr. Stevens is charged with the seems of accredited to one Government to have intrigued for the establishment of another.

The whole present situation is illogical, angry, discreditable. No foreign Government ever received from another an apology so abject as that which this message carries to Queen Liliuokalani. Her honor should be satisfied. As for her interests damaged, her losses incurred, the message also acknowledges our liability and insists upon it. From that point of view let the Administration instruct Mr. Willis to obtain her bill of damages and quit-claim of further indemnity. This would be the logical outcome of the message and be in accordance with the law and facts as presented by the message.

Senator Manderson said: "The medition, and the senate of the message and be in accordance with the law and facts as presented by the message."

Senator Manderson said: "The meditions, confession of fact litting, confession of fact

had been presented as a privage of the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Boutelle then quoted as a precedent for his resolution an incident which occurred in 1862. The battle of Ball's Riuff, in which disaster overtook the Union arms, had just been fought, and a resolution of inquiry was introduced in the House by Roscoe Conkling, and directed to the President of the United States, who referred it to the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, Mr. Conkling stated that it was a question of privilege, and that the House was entitled to the information asked for. The replies of the Secretary of War and of the Adjutant-General were read in the House, but Mr. Conkling said the answer was not responsive, and demanded that the Secretary make answer. "And, notwithstanding the fact that the country was in the midst of a Civil War," said Mr. Boutelle, "the President recognized the right of the House to this information, and directed the Secretary to furnish it."

THE SPEAKER SUSTAINED. The Spenker decided that this case was not precedent, and amid cries of "Regular order, Mr. Boutelle appealed from the decision of the

motion on the table; and on this motion the Republicans fought for every inch of ground. When the Speaker announced that on the viva voce vote the motion of Mr. McCreary had been agreed to, a division was demanded, and the Republicans were again defeated, by a vote of 185 to 64. Mr. Boutelle thereupon called for the yeas and nays, and again the Democrats won by a vote of 189 to 89, and the appeal of Mr. Boutelle from the decision of the Chair was laid on the table.

At this point the high tension to which every one had been keyed since the day began was reached, and Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.,) caused a general laugh on both sides of the chamber, putting every one in good humor for the time being by offering the following resolution, and asking for unanimous consent for its immediate consideration:

"Resolved, That this House is in favor of the annexation of the Hawalian Islands to the United States."

Amid general laughter, objection was made, and the resolution was disposed of. The House then settled down to routine business. motion on the table; and on this motion the Repub-

A TEXAS EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE. Washington, Dec. 19 (Special).-A protest filed Department to-day by Julitor of "The El Paso the Editor of may prove of interest to publishers newspapers in the United States, Mr. Hart has in recent issues of his paper published news regarding Mexican uprisings which proved distasteful to the Mexican Government, The latter thereupon seized the papers sent into Mexico, and forbade the sale of "The Times" with-Mexico, and forbade the sale of "The Times" within Mexican territory. The right to forbid the sale
of the paper will hardly be dealed to the Mexican
Government, though it seemed exercised in one direction only, inasmuch as every other paper published in the United States has probably been
guilty of the same offence—If offence it be—of publishing the news of revolutionary uprisings in
Mexico. The editor of "The Times," in his protest
filed with the State Department, maintains that
he has been "most conservative" in his treatment

After the Grip

success has a building-up medicine and blood puri-fier after attacks of the Grip, after Typhold Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, or other prostrating dis-cases. It possesses just the building-up effect so much needed; it vitalizes and enriches the thia and impoverished blood, and it invigorates the kidneys and stimulates the liver so that they resume

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a preventive of the Grip with success. Thousands have found in it restoration to health and strength after this dreaded complaint. He sure to

Heed's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peris

ast Call! For Christmas Presents. THE ERSTWHILE REPUBLICAN REWARDED FOR CHANGING HIS COAT-OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Remember, the hours are flying, and if you don't hurry up and make your selections, you may get awfully left. Never mind about the "Hard Times." Nobody ever does at Christmas. The only thing to do is to strike a bee line for RIKER'S, where you will find the largest and most beautiful collection of articles in Derby Silver ever shown in New-York. There also you will observe such Cut Glass Bottles of Choice Colognes and such beautiful Atomizers for RIKER'S exquisite Tripl: Extracts as you may dream of, but have not seen up to date. Drop in and look around. It is a regular Beauty Show in Silver and Crystal, surrounded by an atmosphere of rare perfume. The gifts shown are just the sort to de light people of taste. There are lovely Dressing-Cases, Manicure Sets and Curling Sets in Silver, also exquisite Inkstands in Cut Glass with silver tops and trays, and Atomizers galore, in Silver, Cut and Bohemian Glass. Besides these you will find a superb assortment of Brushes of all kinds, silver mounted; also lovely Tortoise-Shell Combs with silver backs, and a "matchless" collection of Match-Boxes, Candlesticks, Blotters, Bonbonnieres, Ash-Receivers, Memorandum Tablets, Shoe-Horns, Button-Hooks, and- But, good gracious! we can't take up the whole paper! Something must be left to the imagination.

Remember, though, that on everything, from a lovely big Polka-Dot Cologne Bottle filled with choice Cologne at 59 cents to a magnificent Cut-Glass Atomizer fit for the First Lady of the Land-who is, of course, your own nearest and dearest-you save, as usual, 40 cents on every dollar, by buying at

RIKER'S,

Sixth Avenue, Corner 22nd Street.

of this delicate subject, and that "he has taken dides with neither party." He also says:

"Every telegraphic daily paper in the country has lone all that The Times has done and is liable to the same proscription practised by the Mexican lovernment solely against this paper. The case of Mexico vs. The Times is a plain piece of persecution, practised solely for the purpose of intimitating its editor and carrying with it all the venominal hurtful truth can arouse in the heart of vincinities officials who willingly prostitute the power of their Government to serve hase ends." ir Government to serve base ends doubtful if the State Departn in to help Mr. Hart, except in ly remonstrance.

LIEUTENANT RUGGEES'S GOOD RECORD. Washington, Dec. 19 Second Lieutenant Colden

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANUFACTURERS. Washington, Dec. 19.-The State Department has ceived from Mr Grinnell, United States Consul-Manchester, a book containing 687 samples of at Manchester, a book containing 68, samples of cotton velvets and other cotton-pile fabrics, representing the shipments from that city to this country during the year ended September 29, 1823, amounting to more than \$1.00,000. The department wishes to place this collection on exhibition where it will be of service to manufacturers of such fabrics, and would like to hear suggestions.

THE CRUISER MARBLEHEAD ACCEPTED. Washington, Dec. 19.-The Secretary of the Navy to-day accepted the cruiser Marblehead in behalf of the Government. A check for the oremium of \$125,000 earned by the vessel for excess in speed over contract requirements, was sent to the contractors, the Quintard Iron Whrks, of New-York.

extract from "The Congressional Record" of tomethods pursued by Speaker Crisp. The late "Czar never was guilty of such practices;

"The Speaker—On this question the yeas are 16s; the mays, none. No querum has voted.
"Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky—I move that the House do now adjourn.
"The question was taken.
"Mr. Boutelle—Mr. Speaker!
"The Speaker—The ayes have it!——
"Mr. Boutelle—Mr. Speaker!
"The Speaker—The motion is agreed to——
"Mr. Boutelle—Division.
"The Speaker—And the House stands adjourned until to-morrow morning at 12 o'clock.
"Mr. Reed—Mr. Speaker!
"The Speaker—The House has adjourned by vote of the House.
"Mr. Boutelle—I called for a division long before the Chair made the announcement.
"Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned."

STATISTICS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT. Washington, Dec. 19.-The Chief of the Buren

of Statistics reports that the excess of exports of merchandise over imports during November, 1833, the eleven months ended November, 1833, and the

November, 1825; \$41,384,557, 1825, \$50,094,764. Eleven months ended November 30, 1835, \$55,201,482; 1832, \$55,070,243.

During November, 1830, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by \$4,142,771, and exports of silver exceeded the imports by \$1,185,533. During the month of November, 1832, the gold imports were \$1,438,55 more than the exports, and the silver exports \$1,179,93 more than the imports. During the eleven months ended November 30, 1835, the excess of gold exports amounted to \$5,102,192, and the excess of silver exports to \$21,639,677. During the eleven months ended November 30, 1832, the gold exports exceeded the imports by \$47,741,521, and the silver exports exceeded the imports by \$41,741,521, and the silver exports exceeded the imports by \$41,363,345.

FOR THE NEW-YORK APPRAISER'S STORES. Washington, Dec. 19.-Mr. Campbell (Dem., N. Y.) introduced in the House to-day a bill amending the act approved September, 1888, providing for an appraiser's warehouse in New-York so as to fix the cost of constructing the building at \$1.790,000. The building is to be ten stories high and fire-

AN INCOME TAX TO PAY PENSIONS. Washington, Dec. 19,-Mr. Bretz, of Indiana, of ered in the House to-day a bill levying an income ax for the payment of pensions. Th directs the Secretary of the Treasury to levy and collect yearly an income tax sufficient to pay the pensions for the preceding year. The tax is to be collected from persons residing in, and companies and corporations doing business in, the United States, and from United States citizens residing abroad. The tax is to be levied on incomes of \$5,000

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY NOT TO RE-SIGN

Washington, Dec. 13 -- Attorney-General Olney to day authorized the United Press to state that the reports of his resigning from the Cabinet are with-out foundation.

MR. PEFFER A MAN OF GREAT CHARITY Washington, Dec. 19.-Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) Washington, Dec. 13-31.

addressed the Senate in advocacy of the bill introduced by him yesterday appropriating 16,300,000 for
immediate use in relieving want and destitution
throughout the country. Never before, he said, had there been so much need of reilef. It was safe to estimate that one-fourth of the entire population to estimate that one-fourth of the entire population of the country was affected, more or less seriously, by the existing distress. The newspapers-especially those sometimes called "great" and which were sometimes criticised more harshiy-had been to be a great service in calling attention to the existing distress. He read some of those newspaper articles and contrasted them with another article speaking of the millions of dollars that were lying unemployed in the New-York banks. He corrected an error in the printed bill. The amount which he proposed to have appropriated was \$55,000,000-not \$6,300,000. And this was money.

For Nersous Debility and Dyspepsia

Dr. S. H. Chapman, New-Haven, Conn., says: "I have used it to a considerable extent in practice, during the past three years, and have found it a valuable remedy in ous debility and atomic dyspepsia."

ANOTHER EXPLANATION WANTED. WHY DID GRESHAM REVERSE THE DECISIONS OF HIS PREDECESSORS REGARDING THE LAND-ING OF A BRAZILIAN CABLE.

Washington, Dec. 19 (Special).-Secretary Greshan was made the target again to-day of an inquiry acts, his offence this time being not a Quixotic scheme of monarchical restoration in Hawaii, but a permit given to a cable telegraph monopoly which is alleged to shut out any future American

attended, on Saturday night, a lecture, and at its close was invited by Mr. Van Tassel to accompany him home. When the house was reached Banks found Miss Van Tassel weeping. A discussion followed, and, as the young man alleges, forcible arguments were used, ending in the sending for the Rev. Dr. Cabon, of the Memorial Methodist Church, who married the young couple.

The story that Mr. Van Tassel insisted on a sudden marriage gives rise to the talk, and the reason is as yet only conjectured. After the ceremony young Banks returned to his home, and the bride remained with her parents.

Members of the Van Tassel family deny that Banks was forced into the marriage, and assert that both pardess were willing for the ceremony to take piace. At the home of the Banks family nothing could be learned concerning the marriage. Young Banks is a law student and an active member of the White Plains Athletic Club, Miss Van Tassel is a handsome young woman, who has been extremely popular among the young men of the village. It is thought that Mr. Banks, the father of the young man, will endeavor to have the marriage of his son and Miss Van Tassel annulled.

DAMAGING FOR PRENDERGAST.

WITNESSES GIVE TESTIMONY INDICATING HIS SANITY-HENRY GEORGE EXPLAINS

Chicago, Dec. 19.-This was a dark day for Pat rick Eugene Prendergast. His defence of insanity was weakehed by the testimony of Dr. Dewey, exsuperintendent of the Insane asylum at Kankakee Ill.: by the cross-examination of Church and Brow er, insanity experts, and by the testimony of a large number of witnesses called by the State in rebuttal. The defence closed its case with the exception of Dr. Moyer's testimony; he could not be found to-day. Dr. Church, one of the insanity ex perts examined yesterday and originally employed by the State, was recalled by the defence. He sale in answer to the hypothetical questions presented that Prendergast was insane. Then he examined the letters written by the defendant, and said the chirography bore evidence of a diseased mind. Th contents showed that the writer was laboring under a delusion. When Mr. Trude got at the doctor the evidence did not look so strong. The keensighted lawyer had discovered peneli marks under the ink writing, showing that Prendergast had first written in peneli and then traced over the words in ink. Dr. Church admitted that this form of handwriting was not a manifestation of insanity. It showed deliberation and forethought. Cumulative testimony to prove the responsibility of Prendergast was given by many persons coming in contact with him in connection with his work for newspaners. Mallelous destruction of property, ugitness and cunning were proven by the witnesses.

Grand Rabids, Mich., Dec. 19.—In rezard to the statement that he had evaded service of subnocens as a witness in the Prendergast trial, Henry George, who lectured here last night, said that he never saw or knew of Prendergast until after the assassination. He received a letter from Prendergast, in which the latter gave his reasons for committing the crime, one of them being that Harrison had interfered with his single-tax theories. Three days later Mr. George received a communication from Prendergasts attorney, asking that the letter be sent to him to be used in the trial for the defence, and he sent it. Mr. George says he did not know that he was wanted as a witness, and that he made no effort to evade the service. contents showed that the writer was laboring un

Many People Nay the low prices in furniture have enabled FLINT CO., 14th-st. and 6th-ave., to capture the trade.

MACVEAGH TO GO TO ITALY.

HE WILL SUCCEED VAN ALEN AS AM-

to the Senate the tollowing nominations:

Wayne M. Ceard, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pienipotentiary of the United States to Italy.

John P. Irish, of California, to be Naval Officer of Customs in the District of San Francisco, Cal.

John W. Walker, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. of the United States for the
Pennsylvania.

James H. Forney, of Idaho, to be Attorney of the
United States for the District of Idaho.
To be Captain: First Lieutenants William A.
Glassford, Signal Corps; Palmer G. Wood, 12th Infantry; Eben Swift, 5th Cavairy.
To be First Lieutenants: Second Lieutenants J.
Y. Mason Blunt, 5th Cavairy; George W. Gatchell,
4th Artillery; Odon Garovits, 11th Infantry; Colden
L. H. Ruggles, 3d Artillery.

Wayne MacVeagh was born in Phoenixville, Chester County, Penn., on April 19, 1833. He was sent to Yale College at an early age, and was graduated on attaining his twentieth year. In April, 1856, he was admitted to the Bar at West Chester, Penn., and was elected District-Attorney of



WAYNE MACVEAGH.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Chester County within a few years. At the breaking out of the War he organized a company of cavalry, and was promoted, after short service in the field, to the rank of major, in which position he served on the staff of Major-General Couch. He was mustered out of the Army in 1853, and the same year was chosen chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. President Grant, in his first term, appointed him Minister to Turkey, but after two years' service abroad he returned home and settled in Harrisburg, where he resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the famous Louisiana Commission in 1877, and was appointed United States Attorney-General by President Garfield in 1881.

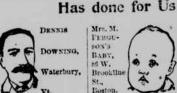
WAS MACVEAGH DISHONEST? WHAT JUDGE GRESHAM THOUGHT IN 1885 OF SECRETARY GRESHAM'S NEW APPOINTEE

TO THE ITALIAN EMBASSY-TEXT OF HIS DECISION IN THE SUIT OF WILLIAM T. CARTER VS. CITY OF OTTAWA.

The plaintiff brought this action as the holder nd owner of forty bonds for \$500 each issued by he defendant on August 2, 1859, payable to earer fifteen years after date. The defence is that he bonds were issued for an unauthorized purpose, nd that the plaintiff is not an innocent holder for alue. The Supreme Court of the United States at he October ferm, 1852, in the case of Ottawa vs. a permit given to a cable telegraph monopoly which is alleged to shut out any future American comrany from laying a line between the faller company to large the same privileged by Mr. Frye, and calls upon the Section of State to answer whether permission has been given since March 4 1832, 15 any foreign cable company to land its line on the coast of the United States; whether such permission had been dented by the same privileger of the layer of the begatier of the layer of the layer

GRAULE GREEN, MASON GRILLESPIE. Consho- Mongaup. hocken, Pa.

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Open Evenings.

37 Union Sq., N.Y.



chase. If the plaintiff had been so cautioned it is probable he would have gone to some other attorney for advice. It cannot be presumed that the plaintiff, a citizen of Philadelphia, would have been willing to invest \$20,000 in bonds issued by a municipality in Illinots without the opinion of an attorney that they were valid. Mr. MacVeagh advised the plaintiff in effect, if he did not do so in terms, to buy the bonds, and the plaintiff relied upon this as the advice of his counsel. It was natural and reasonable that he should do so. It is significant in this connection that in his argument of the motion for a new trial Mr. MacVeagh frankly stated that while taiking to the plaintiff about the bonds he had in his mind the importance of keeping the latter ignorant of the facts, which would prevent a recovery in his favor as an innocent holder for value. It is true Mr. MacVeagh testified as a witness that he did not act as the plaintiff's attorney or agent in this instance, but that was an expression of his opinion rather than a statement of facts. The evidence finally considered shows that whatever interest the plaintiff had in the bonds he acquired on the advice of Mr. MacVeagh as his attorney or through him as his agent, and that, notwithstanding Mr. MacVeagh's secret intention to the contrary, he was in law and fact the plaintiff's attorney and agent. A material

to remain in his bands unless there is an understanding, tacit, perhaps, that it shall be returned to the plaintiff if he is unsuccessful in this suit? That it is held for this purpose there can scarcely be a doubt. Any other theory would make Mr. MacVeagh unmindful of his duty to Mrs. Mather as her attorney. The motion for new trial is overruled.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A MODERATE COLD WAVE COMING. Washington, Dec. 19.—The storm has moved from Lake Huron to the Guif of St. Lawrence, diminishing in intensity. A record storm has moved to the north of Montana. The area of high pressure has moved from Montana. The area of high pressure has moved from Montana to Iowa, increasing in magnitude. Light rain or seew has fallen in the lake r work and New-England. The temperature has itsen in New-England and the Seutheast States, and has generally fallen elsewhere.

The temperature will fall in the Atlantic States, and will rise to the east of the Mississippi River. The weather will clear in the lower lake region and New-England, and elsewhere it will be generally fair.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Plastern New-York, generally For New-England and Fladent Awayos, Sensady fair; molerate coil wave; northwesterly gates d manisang. For New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaward, Mayland, the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair; slightly colder; northwesterly wints, For North Carolina and South Chrolina, fair; colder;

For Courrie, Alabama and Western Fiorids, fair; lightly colder; north winds.

For West Virginia, Onlo and Western Pennsylvania,
Silgatly colder; northwesterly winds.

For Warte a New-tors, fair, cleding on Lake Ontario;
northwest gate, duminishin. For Int. na. for: northwesterly winds. For Illinois, fair; warme. Weinesday night; viriable

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 chances in pressure as indicated by The critique's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-perature as observed at Perry's Franciacy.

Tribune Office, Dec. 29, 1 a. m.—The weather yeresday was warmer and generally fair, though with a light enow florry in the moralms. The temperature rangel between 31 and 42 degrees, the average (374) being 35 higher than on Moriday and 14 lower than on the corresponding day last year.

In and near New-York to-day the weather is likely to be somewhat colder and fair.

Has found that her little one; are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrap of Figs, when in need of the inxitive effect of a gonte remedy than by any other; and that it is more acceptable to them. Chi dren enjoy and it benefits them. The true remedy, Ayron of the manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.